

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2394.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON :  
Head Office ..... 40, Threadneedle Street,  
West End Office ..... 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
" " 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT :  
For the convenience of those returning to  
Europe an Agency Department has been added to  
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-  
action of Personal Agency of every description.  
Pay and Pensions collected.  
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.  
Insurances effected.  
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE  
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager,

HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES  
OF THE  
HONGKONG SAVINGS  
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK  
will be conducted by the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, on their premises in  
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-  
DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.  
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN  
\$150 at one time will not be received. No  
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500  
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,  
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at  
their option transfer the same to the HONG-  
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12  
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per  
annum will be allowed to Depositors on  
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis  
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented  
with each payment or withdrawal.  
Depositors must make entries themselves  
in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send  
them to be written up at least twice a year,  
about the beginning of January and  
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business  
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG  
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be  
forwarded free by the various Bridal Post  
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand-  
and, but the personal attendance of the  
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and  
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are  
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,400,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS :—  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DAILEYMPLE, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAEKSEN, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOORE, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLYDAY, Esq. L. FORENECKER, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at  
the rate of 5 per cent. per Annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.  
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe; India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

NOTICE,  
JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR  
ANTISEPTIC PAINT ;

THE Undersigned have this day been  
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale  
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and  
are prepared to supply quantities, to suit  
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special  
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E., Chief  
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board  
London, says :

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1889.

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting of a large and choice  
selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of  
TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889.

[188]

### A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

[187]

### W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALLS.

New Pianos by Kitman.

Broadwood.

Collard & Collard.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A large selection of Tennis Bats.

Demon Champion, &c., &c.

Ayre's Champion Tennis Balls.

Cheap Tennis Balls, \$2.50 per dozen.

Strong Tennis Nets.

Tennis Shoes, Patent Leather Shoes.

Football Boots, Dancing Pumps.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

[185]

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID SHOW OF

### CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Griffith's Series of Photograph Views of Hongkong, Macao and Amoy, artistically Grouped  
on Cabinet sized Cards, with Christmas Greetings & Pidgin English Sing Song.  
Superior Rice Cards beautifully painted with representations of native flowers, birds, &c.  
Cheap Rice Picture Xmas Cards with Pidgin English Verses.  
Water Colour Panels, Chinese subjects specially painted for us by native artists with  
appropriate Chinese Proverbs and Greetings.  
Miniatore Japanese Kakemonos, with Greetings, in small boxes, \$1 per pair.  
Franz's Magnificent American Cards, the handsomest souvenirs published.  
English Christmas Cards from all the leading publishers, prices from 5 cents upwards.

### JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

### BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS,

FOR SALE, HIRE, OR PURCHASE ON EASY MONTHLY TERMS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1889.

[186]

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE UNPACKED A NEW STOCK OF

RACING AND HACK SADDLES.

SADDLERY of all descriptions.

RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS.

PONY CLOTHING.

STABLE REQUISITES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1889.

[186]

### W. POWELL & CO.

(o) EX S.S. "GLENFALLOCH."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, JACKETS,

ULSTERS, JERSEYS, SILK CLOVES, SUÈDE CLOVES,

KID CLOVES, BALL DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS,

VELVETS, BOOTS, SHOES, TOYS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1889.

[186]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,

AND CONTRACTORS,

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

[186]

CLEARANCE SALE.

GATE & CO.,

WILL SEL. OFF, FROM THIS DATE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE whole of their varied and handsome  
stock of this Season's Silk Dress Materials,

Trimmed Millinery, Seal-skin Palique, and  
Ladies General Outfit.

The sale will continue until further notice, and  
Ladies who require Ball and other Dresses can  
obtain the same, in the latest and most fashion-  
able styles, at less than COST PRICE.

It is respectfully requested that all accounts  
against the late firm of "GATE & FAIRALL" be  
settled in at once, and all accounts owing should  
be paid without delay.

GATE & CO.

The White House,

Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1889.

[186]

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS  
for each Watch.

Orders from Our Agents to be accompanied with  
Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

(Sole Agents in Japan and China  
for the Sale of the above Watches)

10 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Marine Hotel.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889.

[186]

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-

FACUTURES AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

[186]

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR  
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been  
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale  
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and  
are prepared to supply quantities, to suit  
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special  
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E., Chief  
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board  
London, says :

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1889.

[186]

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR  
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

**Intimations.**

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA.  
L I M I T E D.  
C H E M I S T S.**

We beg to invite attention to the following items in our stock of Wines and Spirits worthy of special attention:-

BRANDY.

Cognac Extra, a very old pale Cognac of excellent quality. Per Case \$16.

WHISKEY.

Scotch.—A blend of the finest Whiskies produced in Scotland; nature and soft. Per Case \$10.

CLARET.

Chateau Langoa. An exceptionally fine Wine 10 years old; very soft and light. Per Case \$10.

SHERRIES.

Vino de Pasto. A dry natural Wine recommended to the notice of connoisseurs. Per Case \$10.

Delicoso. The very finest Sherry, cannot be surpassed. Per Case \$14.

A special selection of MANILA CIGARS Manufactured for us by Constantino Diaz y Co. now in stock. (Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, Queen's Road Central. [13]

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Courierfoil Boxes supplied on application.

**COAST PORT ORDERS.** whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONG KONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:-

PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARASPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER.

GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

**WATSON'S  
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.**

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant  
Strawberry Red Currant  
Damson Orleans Plum  
Pine Apple Morella Cherry  
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP  
STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per bottle  
RASPBERRY VINEGAR For imparting a delicious flavour to  
AERATED WATERS,  
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for  
MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE  
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5]

Woodvear's Australian Circus will commence a short series of performances this evening at the old site at Bowrington, adjoining the Chinese Amusements' show. Since its last visit this popular Circus has been greatly added to, and now includes a large array of accomplished equestrians, acrobats, etc. A capital programme has been arranged for this evening, and although there are several counter-attractions available, a large attendance may be safely relied on for this ever popular form of entertainment.

The Straits Times says that a Board of prominent Chinese residents will be formed in Singapore, with His Excellency's approval, for the purpose of receiving from Chinese such complaints, or giving such information, as are present and submitted to the managers of the secret societies; and the proposed Board will have authority to arbitrate, assist, and generally to advise. The Protector of Chinese is suggested as the first Chairman of the Board.

Woodvear's Australian Circus will commence a short series of performances this evening at the old site at Bowrington, adjoining the Chinese Amusements' show. Since its last visit this popular Circus has been greatly added to, and now includes a large array of accomplished equestrians, acrobats, etc. A capital programme has been arranged for this evening, and although there are several counter-attractions available, a large attendance may be safely relied on for this ever popular form of entertainment.

The Straits Times says that Captain H. Morgan, Northumbrian Regiment, will now be seconded from September and for service as Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, and in consequence thereof Lieut. C. S. Prichard, who has been in the regiment since May 1883, will be promoted to obtain his company. This will be the first promotion of a subaltern in the Northumbrian that has taken place during the last two years. Captain F. B. Lawson and Captain A. W. Gamble, the junior captains, having been promoted on October 2nd, 1887.

The Cape Government is in favor of handing over Swaziland to the Transvaal.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES.** November 6th.

The Prince has left Egypt. His parting with the Khedive was most cordial.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt is viewed with disfavour in France.

**THE KAISER AND THE SULTAN.** The Emperor personally invested the Sultan with the Order of Hohenzollern, and the Emperor and Empress have been loaded with the costliest gifts from the Sultan.

**REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.** DOM PEDRO II. DEPOSED. November 18th.

A bloodless revolution has occurred in Rio de Janeiro, deposing the Emperor, who has started for Europe. A Republican Government has

been formed and accepted by all the provinces except Bahia.

**CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**

PARIS, November 7th.

A magnificent moonlight *salle* was held last night, on the closing of the great Exhibition of 1889. An immense crowd attended; the *salle* was most successful.

**A FRENCH EXECUTION.**

HANOI, November 7th.

Doc Van was executed this evening, and his body thrown into the Red River. His head will be exposed at Bac-ninh.

**THE PRIEST-RIDDEN PHILIPPINES.**

MADRID, November 13th.

A bishop has been sent out to Mindanao, which has been created bishopric. The cathedral is to be at Zamboanga.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

The Committee of the St. Andrew's Ball in Singapore has reduced the bachelors' subscription to \$10. The "family subscription" still remains at \$15.

H.M.S. *Calliope*, Capt. Kane, the only vessel that weathered the storm in the Samoan disaster, arrived at Singapore, en route to England, on the 6th instant.

We are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Yangtsé*, with the next French mail, left Saigon last night at 11 o'clock for this port.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Thames*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 8:30 a.m. to-day.

M. CHARLES SALOMON, *Docteur en droit*, has been entrusted by the French Government with a mission to study the judicial institutions of India, Indo-China, China, Japan, and Siberia.

The report of H.E. the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, referred to by him at the Council meeting this afternoon, is unavoidably held over until to-morrow, owing to its length.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow, the Orders of the Day will be:-

1. Report concerning public laundries.
2. Bye-laws to be made under Sub-section 2 of Section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

SHARE business is quite stagnant, and quotations generally continue on the downward track. Stock-Exchange matters are, in fact, so bad that it would be well nigh impossible to make them much worse. But the tide should nearly be at its ebb, and must soon turn.

THE body of a Chinaman was found floating in the harbor yesterday, and at an inquiry held by Mr. Wodehouse this morning at the Magistracy a finding of "Found dead" was recorded. What a sad case! We didn't know that the poor fellow was dead until Mr. Wodehouse came to him.

We note that the steamship *Bothwell Castle*, Captain Robert Tod—both steamer and skipper well-known and popular visitors to China—arrived at Singapore from home on the 6th instant. The last of the "*Castles*" proceeds to Wellington, New Zealand, to convey a cargo of horses to Calcutta.

We would remind our readers that the Lorne Athletic Club of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders will give their third Grand Assail-at-Arms in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, commencing at nine o'clock. From the great success which attended the former entertainments, a full house and first-class entertainment may be confidently anticipated.

THE Selangor correspondent of the *Straits Times* says:—"The Asiatics who purchased the Rawang Mines for \$27,000 have since been offered \$40,000 for the property, and have refused it. By conversation with those who know, I am convinced that if time had been given to permit of the combinations that are necessary in financial matter among Asiatics, and if the sale had been in Singapore, that certainly \$50,000 could have been obtained."

It is probable, the *Straits Times* says, that a Board of prominent Chinese residents will be formed in Singapore, with His Excellency's approval, for the purpose of receiving from Chinese such complaints, or giving such information, as are present and submitted to the managers of the secret societies; and the proposed Board will have authority to arbitrate, assist, and generally to advise. The Protector of Chinese is suggested as the first Chairman of the Board.

Woodvear's Australian Circus will commence a short series of performances this evening at the old site at Bowrington, adjoining the Chinese Amusements' show. Since its last visit this popular Circus has been greatly added to, and now includes a large array of accomplished equestrians, acrobats, etc. A capital programme has been arranged for this evening, and although there are several counter-attractions available, a large attendance may be safely relied on for this ever popular form of entertainment.

The Straits Times says that Captain H. Morgan, Northumbrian Regiment, will now be seconded from September and for service as Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, and in consequence thereof Lieut. C. S. Prichard, who has been in the regiment since May 1883, will be promoted to obtain his company. This will be the first promotion of a subaltern in the Northumbrian that has taken place during the last two years. Captain F. B. Lawson and Captain A. W. Gamble, the junior captains, having been promoted on October 2nd, 1887.

The Cape Government is in favor of handing over Swaziland to the Transvaal.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES.** November 6th.

The Prince has left Egypt. His parting with the Khedive was most cordial.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt is viewed with disfavour in France.

**THE KAISER AND THE SULTAN.** The Emperor personally invested the Sultan with the Order of Hohenzollern, and the Emperor and Empress have been loaded with the costliest gifts from the Sultan.

**REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.** DOM PEDRO II. DEPOSED. November 18th.

A bloodless revolution has occurred in Rio de Janeiro, deposing the Emperor, who has started for Europe. A Republican Government has

been accepted a contract to raise the steamer *Alucra*, which lies in several fathoms of water in the Taiwan Passage. The steamer *Seahas* has gone down to the place, carrying divers, etc., and no difficulty is anticipated.

THE Foochow Cricket Club and a team from H.M.S. *Porpoise* played a match on Wednesday the 12th inst. The local players, winning the toss, took first innings and totalled 155, of which the Hongkong cricketer, "Charlie" Barr, headed the list with 68. As there were 20 byes and 8 wides the fielding of the Naval men must, to say the least, have been a degree or two below class form. In their first innings the "Porpoises" were all out for 42, and their second essay only produced 104 (Bruce 22), which included 6 extras, so that Foochow won easily by an innings and 49 runs.

OUR evening contemporary has once more let himself loose on the unfortunate "one subscriber." He tells the "only one" last night all about the drawing for the first batch of Subscription Griffins—which took place about thirty hours previously and had been fully detailed in the other local papers. But it is in his wind-up that the cutting sarcasm of this mud-headed nincompoop finds vent. Listen to the missionary oration:—"Not having sporting vocabulary at hand, we are unable to say, in varied phrases, that each (sic) of the twelve is the best of the lot and *sure to win a place*." The ass is an animal that is usually known by the length of his ears and the discordance of his bray. What the *China Mail* "cuddy" is badly in need of is not what he calls a "sporting vocabulary," but a Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* and a modicum of common-sense.

Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE charged his chair cookie this morning, before Mr. Robinson, at the Police Court, with disobedience of orders. He stated that at 11 o'clock yesterday the defendant was ordered by Mrs. Legge to do some window-cleaning and then was ordered to go down to Club to carry the complainant home. He did not do so, but went into town on his own business, not appearing at complainant's house until 2:15 p.m. On being sent for, the defendant refused to come, and upon the complainant going to interview him *in propria persona*, he quickly walked away. He had been in complainant's employ for six or seven years, but had been regardless of his work lately. Complainant did not, however, press the charge. The minor was fined \$4, or seven days, and ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of \$10 to be of good behavior for two months.

Francisco da Cruz, a clerk to the Austin Arms Company, stated that he heard the defendant refuse to deliver the shares, and say only a joke. Autelio Remedios, a very deaf young man who had not heard anything, and could only murmur that he saw the parties looking excited, having been finished with.

Mr. Rodyk submitted that the weight of evidence was on his client's side.

His lordship did not trouble Mr. Hastings to reply, but expressing the opinion that the transaction was properly entered into, and that the defendant was only trying to get out of it because the market had risen, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

before but not through share speculations. I knew at two o'clock on the 28th that these shares would go up; a man told me, but I do not wish to say who he is. I see that the memo, is stamped and dated the 29th October.

Ramjam, recalled, explained that he only stamped it the next day, by his lawyer's directions. It was not usually done.

Joseph Samuel, broker, deposed to being offered \$50 Punjoms at \$15 by the defendant on the 28th ult., and to Ramjam offering \$14 for 25. Defendant said "Book," and it was then arranged that they should be delivered at ten o'clock next morning. Witness asked defendant to sell the other 25 at the same rate, and he said that he had only those 25. The closing rate that day was \$17 or \$18, but next morning they went up to \$22 or \$23.

Mr. Rodyk then called the defendant. He said—I am a broker; and have been for about six months. On the morning of the 28th Oct. Ramjam offered me 25 Punjoms at \$15. I refused, as I had no order to buy. I met him about two p.m., and he asked me to sell him some Punjoms. I thought he was only joking, and I said I would sell him some at \$14 if he would sell me those at \$15; which he had offered me in the morning.

His lordship—*I don't see how Ramjam could make anything out of that, selling at \$15.*

Witness—They were selling at \$16 or \$17 then. I told him, later, that I would not sell. I did not sell or buy anything that day.

By Mr. Hastings—*I—Before I became a broker I was clerk to the Straits Insurance Company. I left in consequence of the Company not affording me pay to my salary of \$30 a month. I have not many clients—three or four perhaps. I do not any share speculation on my own account. The reason I did not buy Punjoms from Nunez at \$14 at four o'clock was because I had no order. I know I could have sold at \$14, but I would not speculate.*

Francisco da Cruz, a clerk to the Austin Arms Company, stated that he heard the defendant refuse to deliver the shares, and say only a joke.

Autelio Remedios, a very deaf young man who had not heard anything, and could only murmur that he saw the parties looking excited, having been finished with.

Mr. Rodyk submitted that the weight of evidence was on his client's side.

His lordship did not trouble Mr. Hastings to reply, but expressing the opinion that the transaction was properly entered into, and that the defendant was only trying to get out of it because the market had risen, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

**MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William des Vaux); the Acting Colonial Secretary, (Mr. A. Lister); Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney General; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, Wong, Shing, C. P. Chater, B. Layton, (unofficial members) and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

local authorities will no doubt have much trouble with this very question, involving as it does the expense of maintenance of the leper. Suppose an immigrant to a town in India after a few years residence develops leprosy, whatthen, state or province is responsible for his maintenance? It resolves itself into a question as to where he caught the disease, and until the period of incubation is settled, it is impossible to say. Until it is settled, any law enacted must be purely arbitrary; but it involves the question of maintenance; and through our want of knowledge of the period of incubation, towns, states or provinces may have to support lepers in segregation who have caught leprosy elsewhere.

By a subsequent table it will be seen that some lepers have lived in Hongkong 24 years before developing the disease. Can the period of incubation exist that length of time? Is it possible that a man may have leprosy in him for a quarter of a century before it shows itself? In the present state of our knowledge no one can positively say yes or no; and any answer given can only be pure assertion.

Suppose we entertain the belief that it is not possible, in other words, that the period of incubation is shorter than 24 years, then the place of his infection Hongkong, and the question of his maintenance crops up; not only so, but larger questions of the possibility of contagion and heredity immediately suggest themselves. If it is contagious, how is it contagious, and to what extent? If it is hereditary, are there any means of knowing if the child of leper parents be fit for the disease shown? These points will be discussed later on.

The theory of the contagious nature of leprosy is very peculiar.

No people—and the Chinese particularly—but dread lepers and avoid them systematically, or expel them from their midst. If then leprosy is so dreaded at what period in leprosy contagious? It must be surely in the incubation stage, because after development the leper is at once avoided, and becomes an outcast, and the possibility of broadcast infection is remote. The other explanation, that leprosy is hereditary, implies that it may be dormant for 70 years—the age of the oldest patient I met with in whom leprosy appeared. All one needs to say to this is, that it was lucky the man did not develop it before. I do not believe in the heredity of leprosy.

#### THE ENDEMIC NATURE OF LEPROSY.

Leprosy has never been, and is never likely to become, epidemic. Of all the features of the disease, that is perhaps the most peculiar and most fortunate. Even in districts where it is endemic, as it is in every district in China, it never assumes an epidemic form, but maintains its presence by slow development upon a small part of the community. This peculiarity admits of thought.

As I proceed with the details of the disease, it will be observed how leprosy seems to stick to a house; how it is "domestically endemic" or "domestically sporadic"; how surely it affects the members of a family dwelling together, but how slow it is in spreading from house to house.

In Demarara, as related to me, the house theory of infection is believed in. An unfortunate case tended to confirm the theory: the fact that the General commanding the troops, his wife and children died of leprosy. In another column two cases of house infection are related from New Brunswick, Canada. The disease was carried from one house to another by inoculation, but in the houses affected it attacked all the inmates, the surrounding district being free from the disease.

From every part of the British dominions the same account comes, how leprosy runs through a household. Now, after interrogating between 50 and 60 Chinese, I have never met with one who admitted that there was any family taint. The men of whom had never seen a leper; in only two cases out of 53 could I elicit the fact that they have ever known of leprosy in the same village. New as this is wholly contrary to all our previous knowledge of leprosy, I have no hesitation in throwing it aside as false. The Chinese have so many ceremonials and religious rites in connection with the "bones of their ancestors," that I can easily believe that for them to say that their dead parents had had leprosy would not be "honouring their father and mother." This is the only explanation I can offer of such a flagrant contradiction to the clinical history of leprosy, as met with in China, compared with that obtained from all other countries.

It is interesting in connection with this subject to read the account of leprosy in the Bible, more particularly as affecting the "house infection theory." In the 14th Chapter of Leviticus, commencing at the 32d verse, the words are as follows:—

"It seemeth to me there is as it were a plague in the house; then the priest shall command that they empty the house, before the priests go into it to see the plague; that all that is in the house be not made unclean; and afterward the priest shall go in to see the house. And he shall look on the plague, and, behold, if the plague be in the house with hollow strokes, greenish, or reddish, which in sight are lower than the wall, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days. And the priest shall come again on the seventh day, and shall look; and behold if the plague be spread in the walls of the house; then the priest shall take away the stones of the house to remain in their neighbourhood."

V. Do the Chinese "public" recognise leprosy as a contagious disease?—Yes! and as infectious also.

V. Are they afraid of people who have the disease living with them? Yes! they would not permit a leper, even if the son of rich parents, to remain in their neighbourhood.

VI. Do cases of leprosy arise in Hongkong?—Possibly. The majority of cases are, however, introduced from China.

VII. From what district on the mainland do most lepers come?—No district suffers more than another.

VIII. What do the Chinese consider leprosy to arise from?—An excess of moisture in the plague.

IX. Is leprosy considered curable?—No.

X. How do you treat leprosy?—Efforts are made to drive the leprosy matter to one part of the body, so as to save the rest.

XI. When the doctors at the Tung Wa meet with a case, what do they do with it?—Refuse to receive it.

XII. Do many cases of leprosy present themselves at the Tung Wa?—Very few.

XIII. Do you take any steps to send the patient back to the mainland?—No.

XIV. Is there any provision Hongkong for dealing with lepers?—Lepers are sent to Canton to be placed in the leper village there.

XV. What would you propose as the best method of dealing with lepers in Hongkong?—Send them to the leper's village in Canton, to which the authorities can, and do, compel all lepers to go.

XVI. Is it considered advisable for the Government of Hongkong to deal with the question of segregation?—A leper's home in Hongkong would probably lead to an influx of lepers.

XVII. Does the Government of China provide officially for the segregation of lepers?—Every district in China has its leper home, the inmates of which receive an allowance from the Government, and have land to till.

The perusal of the replies from the Chinese doctors does not contribute much, if anything, to the literature of the subject.

The replies to Question XI give the mild, amiable varieties of leprosy, etc., etc., in accordance with the accounts in the Bible: Leviticus XVIII: "The diseases dealt with, are various forms of lichen (Tinea) and white leprosy."

\* Quoted from "The Prevention of Diseases in Tropical and Sub-tropical Countries," by Andrew Druce, Surgeon, Bengal Army.

Gumny, "A certain prison at Amberg had a long series of years been constantly the theatre of pneumonia. After an exhaustive process of exclusion, Emmerich, of Munich, examined the material filling up the interval between the floor of one room and the ceiling of the room below it. This material, by culture experiments, showed the presence of Friedlander's micrococcus." Friedlander had established the fact of the presence of a special micrococcus in the blood of patients suffering from pulmonary fever, and here the micrococcus was found by Emmerich in the walls of the prison where the disease was rife.

The idea of infection from a bacillus or micrococcus in the house-wall bears therefore a historical observation of great potency, and the account given of Friedlander's micrococcus affords an example of infection parallel to that claimed for leprosy.

In further confirmation of the infection by the "house theory" we have a parallel in Mange among dogs. Should Mange break out in a kennel, it is well known how difficult it is to eradicate. The kennel may be left empty and cleaned, still may the dogs develop the disease when re-kennelled. The kennel walls may be scraped, whitewashed and disinfected, but still may the disease reappear. And the only way to get rid of it is to deal with the house, as commanded for leprosy in the 45th verse of Leviticus as given above: "And he shall break down the house, the stone of it, and the timber thereof, and all the mortar of the house, and he shall carry them forth out of the city into an unclean place."

It is objected to my bringing up the case of leprosy as mentioned in the Bible. A high authority in Biblical matters states that he believes his right when he regards the details given in the Bible as "merely a ceremonial." That nowhere was the man who visited the house pronounced to be a leper.

Against this, I would argue that leprosy being slow to develop, its stage of incubation is usually years, and for the priest to say that a man, immediately became a leper because he visited the house would be contrary to the nature of the development of the disease. The priest, however, went as near as possible, he pronounced the person unclean, and caused him to take steps to prevent his either catching the disease himself or spreading it to others. Why doubt the practical good of this—as clear a law as any set forth by Moses?

Moses' hygienic laws have stood the test of time, and are now being submitted to the keen search of science, but no flaw has yet been found.

True leprosy, it is very evident, is readily recognisable in China.

The reply to Question III, states that the Chinese believe the disease to be contagious.

This I have not observed to be quite correct in practice. Out-patients do not shun the leper in the out-patient room with the rigidity one would expect. The Chinese students at the Hospital hand-lepers readily enough. Neither the Hospital ward attendant nor the nurse seem afraid of lepers. So that I expect that the popular belief in China is as it is elsewhere, but that in practice the dreaded "leper-touch" is a myth.

The whole practical hearing may be summed up in the belief, "it is better to give lepers a wide berth for fear of contagion."

The reply to Question VII, is significant of the nature of leprosy. No epidemic or even prevalence ever seems to exist; groups of cases are for the most part sporadic.

The extent of local infection seems to be that families are sporadically attacked. In European accounts of leprosy we hear of "waves" of the disease, but that at any time it was regarded as epidemic is not recorded.

The reply to Question VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question IX, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question X, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XI, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XIII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XIV, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XV, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XVI, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XVII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XVIII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XIX, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XX, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXI, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXIII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXIV, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXV, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXVI, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXVII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXVIII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXIX, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXX, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXXI, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXXII, in VIII, shows the antediluvian nature of Chinese scientific investigation and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly prickling him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; and the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

The reply to Question XXXIII, in VIII,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

## Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE,  
No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1431]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

In succession to HAJEE HAMED HAJEE ESSACK, I have commenced business as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT in Hongkong, Canton, and China and Mr. ABDULLA KADERNA is duly authorised to sign my Firm.

MAHOMED HAJEE ESSACK ELLIAS,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1430]

## For Sale.

### FROM NEW YORK.

TAI YUAN HAS NOW ON HAND FOR SALE, SKILFULLY POLISHED, WHITE MARBLE MONUMENTS, FIRE-PLACES, MANTEL-PIECES, TABLES, etc., etc., of the most fashionable designs, and at very moderate prices.

THE TAI YUAN SHOP,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [1420]

### FOR SALE.

### AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year. For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [1411]

### FOR SALE.

### AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [1412]

## Insurances.

### THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Agents, Hongkong.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 9th November, 1889. [1413]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,500,000 INVESTED FUNDS upwards of £2,000,000 ANNUAL NET INCOME £1,200,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

SOLTHERFOFT & HIRST,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1414]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [1415]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [1416]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary,  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [1417]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. £833,333.33

EQUAL TO \$318,000.00

RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEX SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.,  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c. taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [1418]

## Intimations.

### LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$10 per Share, on the 4,000 Shares numbered 1001/5000 is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the 26th November, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th November to 26th November, both days inclusive.

LABUK PLANTING Co., Ltd.  
TURNER & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1889. [1419]

GYMKHANA.

WITH the kind permission of the Members of the Jockey Club it is proposed to hold a GYMKHANA MEETING on the Racecourse, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1889, should sufficient entries be obtained. By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel VERNON CHATER and Officers the Band and Pipers of A. S. and Highlanders will play.

EVENTS.

1.—2.30 P.M.—The "Hit'em" and "Hold'em" Stakes; Half Mile Handicap for all China ponies. Entrance \$3. First \$25; Second \$10; Third \$5.

2.—3.30 P.M.—PICK-a-BACK Race.—For Army, Navy, and European Police. One man mounted on another's back, the latter to be blindfolded. Distance 50 yards. First \$3; Second \$3. Post entries and free.

3.—3.15 P.M.—Polo Ball Race.—To hit a ball round a post and back through a goal. (Post to be passed on the left). Entrance \$2. Prize, a whip.

4.—3.30 P.M.—Ladies' Nomination Distance Handicap.—Four furlongs. Owners up, but in the case of two ponies running belonging to the same owner, the rider of one of the ponies is to be nominated to the committee, when the entries close. Welter owners (over 15 stone) allowed substitute jockeys for themselves. Entrance \$2. Prizes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, to the Nominators.

5.—4 P.M.—The "Mokum Fi" Stakes open to the Army, Navy and European Police. Two men to carry another in a chair 100 yards. Prize 1st \$9; and \$3. Chair will be provided. Post entries and free.

6.—4.30 P.M.—Cigars Race.—To ride 200 yards, dismount, receive a box of matches and a cigar from a lady, mount, and home. About 250 yards. Competitor to be nominated by a lady. Entrance \$2. Prize, a Bauble. The winner must have a lighted cigar.

CONDITIONS.

1.—All ponies to be bona fide the property of Members of the Polo Club except that fire-lings and jobbed—ponies may run-in (3) and (6) and regularly ridden at polo, in (4).

2.—All riders are to be members of the Polo Club.

3.—Colours not required, but it is requested that a colored scarf may be worn.

4.—Three to start for each event or no prize.

5.—Entries to close on MONDAY, the 17th November, 1889, to Major FLETCHER, R.A., College Gardens.

6.—The Committee reserve the right of making a reasonable deduction from the prizes should sufficient money not be forthcoming. This does not apply to Nos. (2) and (5).

W. FLETCHER,  
Major R.A.,  
Polo Secretary,  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [1418]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FAKI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAKAI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAKAI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAKAI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAKAI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAKAI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAKAI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

On conclusion of the above competition those Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1419]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAK